

## **The Grandhika Dialects of the Agni, an Archeological View**

*by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The Agni (DNA J2b), Kui (H), and Mundari (O) lived at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas for over 20,000 years, along different rivers, with their own languages and cultures. They were siblings of the parent DNA F. They were forced to move to the Trikuta when their original homelands were submerged by the melting glaciers.

Around 2,200 BCE there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out, and all the people were forced to move to the east side, the current Bihar and Odisha States, the only place with rainwater.

On the east side, the three cultures evolved into hundreds of dialects. The dialects of Agni (J2b) were called Grandhika, the Kui (H) were called Teli, and the Mundari (O) were called Mundari.

The Agni at the Mahanadi river were split into three different groups. One group of Pali dialect went north to the Patna City (Bihar). One group of Valmiki dialect went south to Visakhapatnam City (AP) on the coast. The Valmiki dialect is currently known as Andhra. The original Ramayana was composed in the Valmiki dialect, that is why it was known as the Valmiki Ramayana. It was mistakenly attributed to a fictional Rishi Valmiki. The third group went west to Mumbai (Bombay).

The Valmiki (Andhra) mixed with Teli dialects (H) on the coast to evolve into a new family called Telugu. The Pali mixed with Mundari dialects of the north to evolve into a new family called Prakrutam. Grandhika on the West Coast mixed with Kannada to evolve into a new family called Marathi.

The South Bactria was called Avesta. Avestans were the DNA R1a1. They were split into two rival gangs called Asura and Deva that hated each other. The Zend Avesta was a sacred text of Asura. Deva vandalized the Zend into Vedas to rob gullible people with fictional rituals called Yajna. The original Vedas were composed in Avestan, not Sanskrit. Vedas, Yajna, and Deva were banned in Avesta. Deva were expelled to Kashmir around 500 BCE, according to an Avesta inscription discovered in 1935. They were social outcasts. Greeks employed the unethical Deva to invent Sanskrit, a mixture of only Grandhika and Avestan, to resurrect the forbidden Avestan Vedas, to help them rob Hindu. Sanskrit was falsely promoted as of antiquity. The forbidden Avestan Vedas were transcribed in the newly invented Sanskrit, and were promoted as the Hindu Vedas.

Grandhika evolved at the Trikuta over 20,000 years. It was the parent of Marathi, Andhra, Telugu, Pali, Prakrutam, Magathi, Odia, Bihari, Bengali, and Sanskrit. Sanskrit was synthetic, a recent fabrication by the unethical Deva refugees in Kashmir on the Greek payroll. It was never a natural dialect of any people.

Languages were fabricated with artificial rules of syntax and grammar to facilitate mass communications (books, newspapers). Books are languages, not dialects. Dialects evolved naturally: Languages were man made. Sanskrit was a product of a committee. The Zend Avesta was pure Avestan. We excavated Grandhika literature by subtracting the Zend Avestan from Sanskrit literature. The excavated Grandhika literature has an entirely different story of Hindu history to tell.

The map below is a distribution of Kui (H), Agni (J2b), and Mundari (O) dialects as recorded in the Census 2011. The white space on the Godavari delta was the Telugu, on the Mahanadi delta was the Odia, and to the east of Patna was the Prakrutam.

